MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND. ESPECIALLY WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

treon the regular correspondent of the tribune. London, June 12.

You have never had a Deceased Wife's Sister question in America, and you can perhaps hardly appreciate the passionate interest it excites here. Even in England one finds it difficult to give a complote account of the extreme bitterness of the oppocition to a measure for legalizing marriages between s man and a woman who bears to him what is, after all, but a posthumous relationship. If you had gone down to the House of Lords yesterday noon, when Lord Dalhousie was to move the second reading of the bill, you would have found the red benches for once quite full, the gallery full, the standing room and seats at the entrance quite full, the lobby full, and scores of people occupying the benches of the corridor where those who have tick-et for the gallery but have failed in the ballot, are atted to wait. Perhaps, if you had scrutinized a little the character and composition of this throng both inside and outside, the secret of the situation might presently have disclosed itself to you. In side, there was a great muster of Bishops—twenty Bishops and two Archbishops sat in a group; clergymen crowded the gallery, and outside, clergymen again were among the waiters on Providence and the ballot-bex. This bill, in a word, is a bill which has roused the fiercest ecclesinstical hostility. There is a Marriage Law Reform Association and a

Marriage Law Defence Association, and two-thirds of the country parsons in England are active agents of the latter. They it is who have whipped up the agitation against the bill. The Book of Levitiens is their armery and all the forces of bigotry are on Where the impetus in favor of the measure comes from, it were barder to say. Its enemiess will tell you that a few rich men have found the money and kept the movement alive from purely personal motives. But that is obvi inadequate account. What makes the Prince of Wales in favor of it-the Prince and his brothers? There used to be a foolish story that it coause the Princess Beatrice wanted to marry Prince Louis of Hesse, but that particular piece of scandal is no longer current. The Princess Beatrice, it is now understood, is not going to marry anybedy. There is no popular demand for the bill cry the clergy, and a strong moral feeling against which you ought to respect. The petitions tell a different story. If I recollect my figures rightly. the signatures in opposition to the bill number 43,000. The signatures in favor obtained in a single Scotch town exceed that number. The House of Commons has repeatedly passed the bill by large majorities. In the present House, at least 400 members are pledged to support it. If you read the arguments on the other side you will find what is on the whole the most important one in the future tense. The possibility of a man's marrying his deceased wife's sister will, it is foretold, upset the existing social system. I heard a man declare with tears in Lis eyes that he would cheerfully lay down his life to defeat the bill ;though this was after it had passed the Lords, Sach extreme vehemence of feeling I take to be only one more manifestation of ecclesiastical feel-The Church well knows it cannot now afford to be beaten on a point where it has made a great

Besten it is, however. Lord Dalhousie has conducted his campaign with energy and singular good sense and ability. Anything may be prelicted of the political future of a man who can muster such a force of Peers as put in an appearance on this sunny June afternoon, and who can keep them there while the sun goes down and the dinner-hour approaches and their soop is getting cold. Soldom has such a whip been out in the Lords on either side, and still more seldom has it been so well responded to. The enemy was, as usual, quite confident. He won by three votes last year, and I was told on Sunday afternoon by a friend in the confidence of that side that they were certain of doubling their majority this year, Lord Dalhousse had 170 promises and he brought 165 men to the scratch; a piece of management in which a much more veteran pelitician might take pride. He even sacrificed his speech to the divis-Nobody knows what might have happened if the debate had been prolonged past the dinner hour. The Lords meet at quarter past 4. They commonly adjourn by 6, often much earlier. It is the height of the season and everybody has an engagement. The solidest phalaux will melt away as 8 o'clock draws nigh. Lord Dalhousie ran the risk of offending the susceptibilities of the august body to which he belongs. So seldom is it that they might seem irreverent for the mover of such a measure not to debate it at length. Lord Cairns, who made the chief speech in opposition, did in fact declare himself much offended that Lord Dalhousie should have been so brief. Why, cried the Tory Earl, did he not answer last year's speech of the Bishop of Peterborough ? The naïvets of the question marks the difference between the stirring life of the Commons and the sluggish movement of events in the Lords. It would be difficult to conceive of a House of Commons leader repreaching his opponent for not dealing with a speech a year old. But if Lord Cairns's question required an answer, the answer was supplied by the division. Lord Dalhousie compressed his opening remarks. which were clear, pointed and affective, into ten minutes, and he wholly gave up his right of reply. but he carried the second reading by 165 to 158. Few questions in modern times have been determined by so large a vote in the House of Lords.

The United States have given the Tory side so trouble on this as on many other matters. I say the Tory side, for although this was not a division on party lines, the word will not prove misleading. The minority was composed chiefly of Conservatives. The Lord Chancellor and other Liberals voted against the bill, but the Lord Chancellor is a politician who holds his Liberalism in strict subservience to the dictates of ecclesiastical or theological conviction. The American Episcopal clergy man who wrote-if indeed any clergyman ever did write-that letter in The Church Quarterly Review which I have before referred to, is the pest friend the Deceased Wife's Sister ever had. It was this letter and its appulling account of of the horrors that had sprung up in America because of marringes with this interesting female which led Lord ousle to write to the Governors of all the States and to other leading personages, asking them whether they knew of the existence of such a dreadful state of things. One and all they answered No. Their testimony has been published here, widely circulated in a pamphlet, and widely commented on in the Liberal press. Lord Dalhousis gave an interesting summary of it, which I

I have endeavored to obtain from the most eminent men of all classes in America some evidence as to the practical effect upon society there of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. I have received upward of 120 replies from Governors of States, from eminent judges and lawyers, from the most distinguished statesmen and men of letters, including perhaps the most distinguished of them all, the present American Minister in London, and also from the bishops and clergy of all denominations in all parts of the country. These replies are absolutely ananimous. Not one correspondent ever heard of any mischief to society or family life arising from the fact that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal. And most of them seem to have been greatly surprised to learn that any such action should prevail here. Some correspondents make in the interests of morality and social order. I have endeavored to obtain from the most emin-

When a whole nation is thus summoned into the witness-bo., and speaks by the months of its most competent sen, their testimony has a great inte for all of us. The point, it is true, is not one which we have to trouble ourselves about, but we none the less appear before the world and are judge it were, out of our own mouths on a matter which does profoundly interest the nation with which we are most closely connected. Samples of the declarations made by Governors of States aprear in the Loncapapers-indeed the whole of this controversy has en arraed out with almost unexampled fuln mes in the editorial columns, and still more ropionsly to the advertising columns of the n politan uses. I find in a Liberal organ that the Government Maryland says that experience shows

the ties and relations of a family to be " more certainly, more kindly and more affectionately preserved where the father marries his deceased wife's sister." The Governor of Illinois testifies that so far from such marriages destroying the purity of the relation between brothers in-law and staters-in-law, it seems to him that the tendency is entirely the other way. The Governor of Michigan insists that " aunts make the best of stepmothers." The Governor of Ohio declares that he knows many happy families among their best people in which these marriages have occurred. Mr. Charles Francis Adams sums up with the remark: "So far as my own observation goes, I can freely say that the system of letting people decide this matter for themselves works well in this country, and I entertain not the slightest doubt that it would work perfectly well in your country." Mr. Lowell fully confirms this view, observing that in America the innovation would fie, not in the permission of such marriages, but in forbidding them or questioning their propriety, for they have been customary from the first, and he has never heard them disputed.

To this case thus clearly brought out what do you suppose Lord Cairns's retort is ! How does he deal with such a mass of hostile evidence. This is what he says:

what he says:

The noble earl has consulted a number of persons in the United States where, it is said, this institution works well. I own I was rather surprised at his doing so: for I thought all America's thought all their institutions worked well. [Heat, hear, I never met ay American who did not think so [langhter], and it quite ready to assume and the opinion of all Ar cricans is that their institutions work well, and this excellent institution among the rest, that a man should be able to marry a woman and her daughter one after the other. But would it work well hers! [Hear, hear, I doubt it very much. The noble earl says you must not say anything about divorce. But if you take in America von must go a little further. The Americans will proceed to tell you that conjugal inidelity is perfectly unknown there. He will say, "That is on account of our law of divorce." How does that produce conjugal fidelity! "The way is this," he will answer, "the conjugal you never fails, because if it becomes irksome we have no difficulty in getting rid of it, and our institution of divorce works well." The noble earl can get plenty of antharities to the same effect.

This is very painful to us, but we have to think

This is very painful to us, but we have to think of Lord Cairns as an advocate with a case to support, and we will try to hope he does not really be lieve the whole population of the United States to be living in a state of incest. I say incest, not only because the bill has been often nicknamed by the elericals the Incest Bill, but because Lord Cairns himself appears to adopt and enforce this appellation. He cites as "perfectly unequivoral" the remark of Basil that such marriages are incestnous. We Americans, moreover, are not the only people to whom a similar criticism would apply. France, Holland, Prussia are all countries in which domostic life is less boty and happy, according to Lord Cairns, than here in England. As for Germany, Lord Calras cites with unction the statement of a German doctor of philosophy that marriage in his country makes a German cover his face for shame. And the noble earl finishes this censure on the United States with an intimation that we are to be held responsible for polygamy in Utah, notwithstanding the laws passed to put it down. With that as a specimen of Lord Cairns's controversial manner you will perhaps be content,

According to all precedent and usage, a majority for the second reading in the House of Lords would be accepted as decisive, and opposition should cease. The second reading here answers to our third reading. But the clericals are understood to be bent on renewing and protracting their opposition, of course on the highest moral and religious grounds. Whether they will get their lay supporters to do their bidding, is another question; but the final passage of the bill through the Lordscan hardly be said to be absolutely certain. Faction runs too high. If, however, it gets through this ordeal safely, the Government will find or make time to carry it through the House of Commons before the ession ends. Most moderate men are of coinion that it is quite time to bring this long controversy to an end, and everybody agrees that it can only be ended by passing the sill.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

JOURNALISTIC, PERSONAL AND OTHERS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

London, June 11.
This year's quest of the managers of the New paper Press Fund for celebrities to add splender to their annual dinner, was not brilliantly successful. Mr. Childers. Chancellor of the Exchequer, presided; an able and distinguished man, certainly, and a good speaker, but not among those whose lore a full house that it back from Italy and was present to look after one the mover of such a meas- of his pet institutions, but of other ornaments of mere name attracts crowds. Lord Houghton is English public life the number seems extremely limited. If the newspaper reports may be trusted there were besides Lord Houghton but two Peers, and neither Lord Crewe nor Lord Gerard would perhaps be thought of as an orator. The latter, to be sure, has the distinction of being father-in-law to one of the most beautiful women in England. Diplomacy came forth in the person of the Malagasy Envoy. Sir Lepel Griffin is an eminent Anglo-Indian; and if to his name you add those of Admiral Cooper Key, Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Newdegate, the list of persons recognizable by the public is complete. Of journalists, known and un known, not one is mentioned save Mr. Hilary Skinner, who proposed the health of the chair.man. From the point of view of the managers, who rely for their yearly aims on the attractions of great personages, this banquet would have to be reckoned among their failures. The Cab-Drivers' Benevolent

Association beats them hollow.

One exception there is to the barrenness of the rest of the catalogue of guests, and one addition to be made to the names above given. I read in the papers that the toast of the houses of Parliament was intrusted to the Hon. S. Ward, of New-York. Under this alias may be discovered by a good ob server the genial features and becoming smile of one of your fellow-citizens whom another chronicler further disguises as the Amphitryon of the Brevoort and Welcker's, whatever that may mean. I am quite sure that if the British journalist or anybody else be in distress, nobody's purse would coen sooner or wider to help him than "Uncle Sam's." But what has he under his own or any other name to do with the British houses of Parliament? may be coubted whether he ever entered them or either of them, nor is it clear why any American should be called on to propose a toast so peculiarly appropriate to the native Saxon. That Mr. Sam Ward made a fluent, original and pleasant speech, may be taken for granted.

may be taken for granted.

Mr. Childers discoursed on the familiar text
of the difference between the newspaper of today and the newspaper of a generation since, and ne went, as others have done before him, to America for illustrations of change. What had most impressed him was the immediate publication of the revised New Testament by a Chicago paper, or two Chicago papers, as he said, and the more recent telegraphing of Mr. Spurgeon's sermon to the same enterprising city. Whether it was in fact telegraphed, or whether, if so, how many other papers were "syndicated" for the purpose, I cannot say. Nor am I sure that such facts do really indicate the high-water mark of modern journalism. They strike the popular imagination and they seem to have struck Mr. Childers, but that is only saying that a eleverly planned advertisement reached

It would be more to the purpose to be able to say that the Yess Fund is losing its hold, as it ought, on the public. Some day the public may be trusted to perceive the incongruity between the tone of auin which it is addressed, and rightly aded, by the powerful journals of this country, and the tone of mendicancy which pervades the Press Fundappeals. Another incongruity may equally strike them. There are at least three daily papers London whose yearly profits range from \$200, 000 to \$800,000. It is true that these huge sums go into the pockets of the proprictors, who are not always working journalists. But journalism has the less become a commercial enterprise conducted on a great scale, employing large capital and yielding large returns. On what pretence can If ask, or allow those connected with it to ask, for charitable contributions from the general public!

The Times takes care of its own poor, and other papers may well go and do likewise.

Mr. Ward's name, you may have noticed, figures among those of persons presented at the last Levée. Perhaps never before was any man introduced to the awful presence of royalty in a more summary way. He happened to be at Stafford House an our before the ceremony was to begin. He had no intention of appearing at the Levéa. Lord Stafford told him he ought to. Lord Ronald Gower said the same thing. Mr. Ward's pleas that he had no clothes, that his name had not been sent in, and that he had not applied to his own Minister, were all promotly overruled. A tailor was sent for. The raiment he produced on this swift summe seems to have been a Peruvian Admiral's uniform, or some such matter, but Lord Stafford pronounced it the correct thing for an American Amphitryon, hurried our Uncle Sam into it, boldly took him in past the officials, by the entrée (a very solemn and sacred privilege the entrée is), assured the puzzled Lord Chamberlain it was all right, and himself presented his protégé to the Prince of Wales, who received him graciously. And neither the Marquis of Stafford nor Mr. Samuel Ward has yet been sent to the Tower.

Mr. Irving Bishop has been having a skirmish with Mr. Labouchère and does not seem to have got the best of it. Mr. Labouchère, who says plainly he thinks Mr. Bishop's "thought-reading a piece of trickery, has for some time past been offering Mr. Bishop a £1,000 Bank of England note if, under conditions that should preclude collusion or unfairness, he could tell the number of the of without seeing it. Mr. Bishop with Pur Courish of trumpets aunounced his acceptance of the challeage and the test was to come off last night at St. | James's Hall. But it presently appeared that Mr. Bishop had not really agreed to Mr. Labouchère's Mr. Labouchère said: "I will put the note in Mr. Firth's hands (Mr. Firth is Sir Charles Dilke's colleague in the representation of Cheisea) be alone shall know the number and shall be the subject of your experiment; you shall have gnesses at each figure, and if in the end you are right the note is yours." But Mr. Bishop, who was to risk £100 on his ability to "read" the figures, declined to try it with Mr. Firth; insisted on having somebody chosen from the audience, or a committee, and I know not what else. Labouchère and Mr. Firth accordingly stayed away from last night's meeting, which proved large and tumultuous. Mr. Bishop amused and irritated his audience by a number of tricks. Mr. Charles Russell, the eminent barrister, appeared on the cene unexpectedly, put a £5 note in the hands of Professor Ray Lankaster and told Mr. Bishop he should have it if he could guess the number. But Mr. Bishop was no more content to operate on Professor Ray Lankaster than on Mr. Firth. In the end one Colonel Trevel supplied another £5 note, and a Colonel Statham, with knowledge of the number, became the subject of Mr. Bishop's experiment; which succeeded. The result is the usual one. Mr. Bishop will not attempt his conjuring upon men of trained acuteness or upon men skilled in science, or versed in detecting tricks; or if he attempts them, they fail. But when he can lay hands on men of a different class, easily impressed, controlled, or misted by appearances, he succeeds This is what he appears to have done last night; and be thereupon appealed loudly to the audiento compel Mr. Labouchère to hand over his £1,000 note. It need only be added that this singular exhibition took place under the patronage of some very distinguished persons-Royalties, Dukes, an e American Mrnister. Those who lend their names for such a purpose may be thought to assume a very considerable responsibility.

Not many days after we had learned from Mr. Yates's World ta world which seems to scave America out in the cold) that Mr. Wilkie Collins ts a great aster of novel-writing, Mr. Anson has expressed the same opinion. Mr. Anson, if you do not happen to know him, is an actor, and acting stage-manage at the Adelphi Theatre. At that theatre Mr. Wilkie Collins's drama, "Rank and Riches," was produced last Saturday, and welcomed by an appreciative andrence with shouts of laughter. If it had been a farce the shouts of laughter would have been graft fying to author and actors alike. But the play is of the serious and intense kind, and the laughter of the audience was no more complimentary than it was when Mr. Tennyson's "Promise of May" woke the derision of the pit. Mr. Anson took the merriment very seriously indeed, and finally, when the curtain went down on the third act, came forward to protest against the liberties the audience were taking. There were, he said, ladies behind the curtain. "1 Once more, will you hear the piece to the end? ask you this in justice to a grand master-Mr. Wilkie Collins."

The audience assured Mr. Anson that it was no the lady nor the other actors whom they were ridiculing .- "it's the piece." Still they did in a measure espond to his appeal, and the piece was allowed to run its course. But the claim of an actor to silence the expression of public opinion is none the less generally and deservedly condemned. Nobody pre-tends that there was a cabal against Mr. Wilkie Collins's play. The house simply found the piece unendurably bad, and said so, and were quite right in saying so. The fainting lady was the American actress, Miss Lingard, who has won popularity here, and to whom the salvation of the piece, if saved it be, will in great measure be due.

Mr. Bedford, the bookbinder, is dead. His name has been known for a generation, and his reputation during a long period stood higher than that of any English rival. "Bound by F. Bedford" was at one time thought to be a guarantee of good workman ship, and, which is not less important, of complete ness in the book so stamped. Of late years, Mr. Bedford's standard of excellence fell off. American collector who cares for good examples his work will do well to choose bindings executed not less than ten years ago. Ill health had some thing to do with the interiority of the more recent work; and other causes which one need not now dwell upon. A man is perhaps entitled to be judged by his best; -at any rate not by his worst work, and by the standard of his country. The best things Bedford ever did never approached in merit the half dozen second best French binders, while to Trautz, incomparably the first artist of the century, nobody would dream of comparing Bedford. He himself cheerfully admitted the superiority of the French. I used to go to his place in York-st. He was always ready to discuss bindings and I have heard him say more than once that all the good he knew he had learned while working with Capé (a Frenchman at one time in repute), while all the bad things he did he had been taught in England. He never pretended to originality. His standard of perfection was a mechanical standard. So far as design was concerned, he was content to copy,—to reproduce a pattern in mosaic from a volume that had belonged to Grotier, or to initiate, which he did with exactness, the monotonous iteration of Roger Payne; perhaps the one Englishman who was capable of binding better than he knew.

G. W. S. dford ever did never approached in merit the

THE DRESS SUITPHILOSOPHICALLY CONSIDERED From the Waterbury (cona.) American.

To the young man of limited means, who likes once in a while to join in social routs, it is a Godsend. The ladies, with their sensitiveness about wearing their party dresses too often, are put to a great expense that to many a man would be frequently rumous. But if a young man can once secure the ready capital to invest in a dregs suit, or can find a tailor with a sufficiently trusifal nature, his wardrobe is supplied. In fact, a dress suit covered by the spots and dust of many campaigns, if only neatness has been satisfied by a sufficient cleanising and brusting, is more "correct" than one fresh from the tailor's hands. It looks as if its owner had seen sompting of society, as if the present occasion were not his first venture into the region of balls, parties and dianers. Men will be very slow to adopt any new-fangied notions about the advantages of knee brecches and shashed doublets, with all their foss and feathers, even if they do set off next legs and fine forms. The regulation dress suit is just what is wanted in this harried American life, where the men at least cannot stop to "fix up," even if they have the money.

Then, sain, the dress suit has its mathetic side. On THE DRESS SUITPHILOSOPHICALLY CONSIDERED

least cannot stop to "fix up," even if they have the money.

Then, admin, the dress suit has its esthetic side. Of other docasions men are apt to cover up their shirt from under a broad expanse of slik, popularly known as "the disty-shirt cravat." Against such opportunities for concessing the amount of a man's wasterwoman account the dress suit is a standing protest. It preaches the ser mon of cleaniness next to godliness in the face of un cleanly tendencies. Even the white lawn cravat, which ow hims of fashion can permanently displace, speaks of the freshness of attire which should characterize every gentleman's dress when he presents himself to his host cas. In a word, the dress suit came long years ago to stay, and to stay on its merits, both practical and asthetic.

BROADWAY NOTE-BOOK.

MEN AND THINGS, THE COUNTRY ROUND. THE PERSONAL NOTES AND NOTIONS OF A BROAD-

WAY LOUNGER. New-York approaches a solution of the cab problem no nearer, while Boston has solved it with her so-called Herdie system, charging 25 cents from anywhere to anywhere. Consequently Boston people ride in cabs as in street cars, not grudging a quarter for plenty of room and no stoppages, while a well-to-do New-Yorker only hires a cab on infrequent necessity. Mr. Armstrong, head of the Dodd's Express of Bost told me that with thirty-two horses he distributed all the railroad baggage of that city, charging 25 cents, and no more to carry the parcels into the second, third, or fourth stories. When baggage is to be taken from a station and sent into the country, he collects 50 cents and hands half over to the auburban express. Here one pays 40 cents a parcel and pays, besides, for going above

Herdic, whose name is becoming as general as Hanson or Hackney, was a New-York-Yankee was moved to Willamsport, Penn., and proceeded to extend and em bellish that town, and soon became, for his pains, the most hated man in it. The old burghers fought him at every step and rejoiced at his ruin, whereupon they would have died of manity but for Mr. Vanderbilt building a coal railroad near them. Herdie, however, went to other cities and buckled with the back problem, and his reputation is national.

Doctor Corry, who originated the Safe Deposit Com any in Forty-second-st., said to me last week: " I well ember when I let out the fact to you that such a spany was to be started. Since that time \$600,000 ave been spent in the building and there are \$2,000,000 of deposits in the institution, and the stock is selling a Generally such companies have to run years before the stock sells at par."

"Has ex-Postmaster-General James some of the stock !" "I think so," said the Doctor evasively. guess James is pretty well fixed."

Mr. Schenck, who keeps the Westminster Hotel, yes terday said to me: "Do you remember when I asked you to go to Judge Hilton and see if I could not get the lease pice fortune for myself and first-rate rent for that estate in the intervening years before the property was altered. When I took this hotel everybody thought there was no money in it. I have put up an apartment hou door at a cost of \$190,000. The property belongs to the Stillman Witt estate of Cleveland. not seem to know who Stillman Witt was. He was the chief telegraph builder through the Western States and one of the chief consolidators of what is now the Western Union Telegraph Company.

tained a strong board of directors. The president of the Erie Railroad, the president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the president of the Fort Wayne Rail road, and men of equal character, have come forward and out their hands to it. Such a wire is not possessed i this world outside of the ocean cables; it is a powerfu eviluder of copper with a steel centre. George D. Ro money to produce this wire, which now reaches to Chi mainess points of the continent.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad is already becoming quantity in American finance and transportation, and it is said that both it and the Grand Trunk Railroad are negotiating to buy American existing lines, so as to ter-minate at Boston. The free navigation of the Eric Canal

Last week I visited Mount Desert Island with a party of Bangor gentlemen, among whom were ex-Se Hamilin and his son, General Charles Hamilin, and at Bar Chandler Hale, now about eight or nine years old, and resembling both his father and grandfather. The ex cursion was to open what is confusingly called the Green Mountain Railroad, there being on the island a high nountain overlooking both the sea and the inland, which of Vermont. Mount Washington having for several year maintained a cog-wheel and cog-track railroad in perthe journey being broken by the beautiful Earle Lake which is about 300 feet above the town, to which it is a once a reservoir and a fishing pond. A buckboard driv up the mountain to the lake, and a steamboat ride around he lake, bring the traveller to the foot of the incline plane, which is more than one mile long and rises in that nice about a quarter of a mile vertically.

There may elsewhere be in this world as fine a view from the Green Mountain, 1,522 feet above the sea, but I have not seen or heard of it. The Welsh coast has some ought of the Lakes of Killarney as I looked down upon Bar and its inlets, which could hardly be distinguished from the mountain lakes, of which there are several at higher levels, but from the mountain top the appear depressed like the sea. The forest also and the crags play their part in this landscape and the peculiarly ivory-like sails of vessels in American waters, touched by the sun, seem larger nautiluses propelled by some marine spirit. The fogs are seen rising from this height as they organize on the bosom of the sea and with mili-tary precision and all the Jesuitry of tactics, proceed to seend the adjacent mountains, throwing out their skir mish lines and fringes of cavalry and in the rear bring ng up their cloud of volley-firing and at last of artillery as it would seem; and from this observation point on can nearly penetrate this beautiful mist and see the active principle at work there. The hidden conquerous comes bounding on the mountain top until one can almost touch the spirals of his pipe and feel the whiff of his tobacco, and suddenly, as the air grows chili, as if all the ghosts out of the sea had meant to touch us, there is change of impulse or of tactics, and away goes the fog in another direction, and we see it eating up the intestand overwhelming the forests far below. I have studied storms and mirages, but never saw such fogs as can be beheld from the height of Mount Desert Island; they are not at all universal but seem to be local, and while of them is ascending the mountain like some of the genil in the "Arabian Nights," the rest of the landscape, except where he trends is bright as Arabia in the sun.

The people in Maine generally say that their present Senatorial representation fully gratifies their State pride. Haie is one of the youngest men to reach the nate, being now only forty-seven years old. Yet h Senate, being now only forty-seven years on. Yet he has been sixteen years in legislative life and before that had been nine years proscenting attorney of his county. He and Senator Hamin, his predecessor, were born in the same county, which is neqt to New-Hampshire; but they came out to *Eastern Maine-which may be called pioneer New-England, corresponding to the Western States. Hamiin was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1836, when Hale was born. I looked with some inter in 1836, when Hale was oorn. I now seventy-four years of est at the old Vice-President, now seventy-four years of age, and his successor, both hazel-eyed men, and General Charles flymlin, the statesman's son, was probably older than Mr. Hale, as he has two sons about to be graduated at Harvard College. Some one remarked that Mr. Hale was impulsive, and Governor Hamlin said: "No; he never acts till he has distilled an idea through that clear, cool brain of his." In Bale's office is a son of Governor Hamlin as partner.

Mr. Hamlin has been twice married, and his present wife, who is very highly esteemed by everybody, was the sister of his first wife. Senator Hale said to me at his room in the West End Hotel: "The State of Maine, I think, can chall age any organized community on the globe for the independent condition of her people. While none are very rich, we have no paupers. The poor system is next to a nonentity in Maine. Everybedy is insystem is next to a nonentity in Manne. Everybody is in-dustrious, and although we might seem not to have the richest soil, we keep our people in the State, and you may go from house to house and you will find no com-plaints. Restleasness and the passion for great wealth have not entered into this community. A greater degree of individual liberty is to be found here than in any old State, yet without violence or disorder. We have some men who must lead rough lives, like the lumbermen, but when they come down to Banger and the large towns to take an occasional spree, it is genial, and they spend their money and go back cheerfully to work again. We their money and go back cheerfully to work again. We are about to settle our Aroostook country with native and with Northern European elements, and it is going to make a noble valley, like the wheat plains of Minnesota, first yielding the lumber and next the grain. The mountains and sea-coasts of Maine will be preferred over any on the American coast between Labrador and Fiorida, and we are already perceiving the influence of the mone derived in this way, through the addition of thing culture to our farm-houses and cabins. Ready no has that use at least, that it allows people to gratify

Looking at the cottages of Mount Desert, I thought that Mr. W. S. Gurnee, of New-York, had one of the best. It is a low-pitched Queen anne house, very much extended, perhaps one hundred feet or more in width, in park of a yruce and pine trees, and cost shout \$50,000. Mrs. Scott, of Baltimore, has one of the best positions near Bar, her house rising up like a castle upon a worded crag. Samuel Lyon, of New-York, has a stone house, not very large, but elegant, and I admired the way his stable was concealed in a tuff of pines, so that, until within a few feet of it, nobody would suspect its existence. General Baidy "Smith has a small, neat cottage on a point of land. Mrs. Howard, of Chicago, is just furnishing an extensive house which will cost about \$40,000. Mrs. Bowler, of Cincinnati, has a pretty place. In another district of the island Mr. Thomas Musgrave is well enscenced. The Elberon of the island, called the Maivern Hotel, is ready for the first time for occupants, and is Looking at the cottages of Mount Des Hotel, is ready for the first time for occupants, and is swined by De Grasse Fox, of Philadelphia, who has prob-ably invested \$25,000 in it, and built next to it a handoe Catholic church in order to retain the Irish hely re lumber is cheap, but the land has been steadily running up, and \$1,000 will not buy a lot more than fifty by one unfred feet on any eligible site within one mile of the

From what I could hear in Maine, Me. Blaine is still the head of the Republican organization, though not in public life, while some of the postmasters aspire to be nsidered his rivals in the party organization. It is expected that he will go to Augusta soon and write more or less upon his book during the summer. Mr. Hale expressed the hope that he would not hasten the book at the expense of carefulness in the details. An offer was not long ago made to Mr. Hamlin of \$50 per column to contribute his reminiscences to a newspaper, from which they were to be transferred to a book. He told me that he was afraid his memory would not justify him in doing that amount of labor, since he had not made memoranda during his public life. He is fairly well-to-do without being rich, and possesses an agreeable residence in Bangor, upon a wide, shady street and somewhat upon the side of a hill. He told me that of all men he ever knew Dant I Webster was the greatest intellectually, and heightened as you approached him, and he said that, though not an educated man, Governor William King, of Maine, who organized that State, had much of Webster's intellectual strength. He regarded Webster's brain power as supreme; even when he had ill-used his body, his brain would assert itself at times and effect the greatest changes in the convictions of his hearers. He could reason like a god.

I had a talk last Wednesday night with General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, a man of supreme bravery. He is about fifty-one years old, a lawyer, a col-lege graduate, and the greatest fighter in the Confederate Army. Said I: "General, have you rend Sheridan's article about the closing days of the war!" "Yes." said he, "and it is an honest effort. of the memory, though there are some natural differ-ences in honest mem's memories of the same events. A very slight difference of standpoint changes the perception and of course the memory. Phil Sheridan is a gal-lant fellow, and I have good occasion to remember him in the hottest time of the war. I tell you, as Sheridan's opponent politically and in a military point of view, that he pushed the poor old Confederacy in its dying momenta with a vigor we had never known. Sleep was denied us. It was nothing but fight, fight, fight, until fighting lost its heroism and we hardly cared whether we were alive or dead.

Said f: " General Gordon, cannot you remember some

thing pertaining to Sheridan's m eting you t' The General then, in his easy, perspicuous way, told me a num ber of things, though he is far be; ond craving publicity having had the whole measure of success, political Senatorial, military, financial. I could not help thinking, while we were talking and Judge Lochraine was present, that once Lochraine had amployed this re-nowned fighter as a reporter on his paper. Courtesy, inguanimity, graciousness, obedience, are Gordon's all the time. While You talk with him you observe the clefits in his check and ir, his head where the lead en-tered. Said he: "Sheridan's article revives a number of memories to me, among others the following. memories to me, among others the following: I had ong my scouts a man named George, one of the bravretreat, two men in Confederate uniform were captured, and one or them had a lieutenant's insignia. They were brought into my camp and George said: 'General Gordon, I know that man, pointing to one; 'he decoyed me into the Federal lines and gave me up.' I said to the Yankee, who was as fine a man as ever I saw in my life, whole in body and whole in soul; ' My friend, this is a sorious charge against you. I hope you can acquit your self. He insisted that he was a Confederate licutenant and he gave me his place in the Confederate Army with the greatest precision and confidence. But George said again: 'General Gordon, that man is a spy. I canerner: 'My friend, we will just strip you and see if my scout is not mistaken. We did strip him, and in a por tion of his garments we found a direct order from Gen-eral Sheridan. Said I: 'My friend, I sympathize with you, but you know the penalty of your detection I' Yes, said he, 'General Gordon, I have taken my life In my hands a long time. You have eaught me. I am ready for the penalty.' I looked into the man's eyes, and a saw the soul of a man there. Said I: 'Take him to the guard-house.' Now I sincerely hoped I would not the guard-house.' Now I sincerely hoped I would not in my hands a long time. You have caught me, I am ready for the penalty.' I looked into the man's eyes, it was suggested to me that I had that spy. Said I: We are too hotly engaged. Let him go over another day.' I kept reprieving him and the Federals took him off my hands. I never meant to hang him at all."

Said I: " Can you remember anything about the firin on Sheridan's staff, and even Sheridan himself?" "Yes," said Gordon: "I will give you the best memory I have about it. During the retreat I commanded the rear, and of course I was lighting all the time. When General Lee foit that his cause was gone he sent me a written state-ment to that effect, but not the order for me to surrender. I was too humble a man to interpret his order into a surrender. I had to go home to my people and I resolved not to surrender till I was explicitly told to do so. Of course I saw that our cause was gone. While we were fighting flercely, men being killed all around us, there dashed up to me an officer with a staff so large that I really thought it was as but as one of my regiments. I am not reflecting on that officer, but we were so nearly cleaned out that one of our regiments was hardly bigger than a Federal staff. The man who came to me was a fighting fellow, decision and pluck being in his eyes. Said he: 'Are you aware that your commanding officer has surrendered ! 'I have had no orders to surrender, 'Well,' said this officer, 'I tell you that you have surrendered.' 'I shall not surrender,' said I. ' Very well,' said he, and he wheeled off with his staff and passed away as if it gave him no concern whether we had surrendered or not. There we were, absolutely dormed. I knew the timber of that Federal Army well now, indurated, flushed with success, intelligent, an they knew they had us in the last trap. Yet I was not going to take the responsibility of surrender. I had to

"General Gordon," said I, "can you remember "heri-

dan's coming to you t" "Yes. The fight was at the signing and people were being murdered for nothing. The instinct of fight was in both armies and I wanted to give up, but I was General Lee's man, and had to near from him. Suddenly, alittle short-set officer, whose feer stuck out from his horse and who looked like Punch, dasted up on me with his staff. As he was coming toward me and not more than one hundred yards distant, I saw one of my sharp-shooters, a Georgia cracker, deliberately levelling his rifle at Sheridan. He would have blown him to pieces. It was his very deliberation which saved Sheridan's life. I turned to the man and said: 'Don't you see that there is a white dag there i' ,The man without paying the least attention to me began training his gun on Sheridan personally. With this I threw my hand against his barrel, for he was standing right by my side, and the gun went off in the air. Speridan would have been mouldering in the grave to-day but for that movement of my hand. He came up and said to me: 'Are you ment of my manu. However, and the surrendered V 'No. sir. As far as I am concerned I shall not surrender. I have an order from General Lee, but it is not explicit enough for me to take the responsibility of surrendering.' 'Very well,' said Sheridan, 'we shall annihilate you in a very little while.' With that he started off, but he pulled in his horse as it was making the first steps and said: * Let me see that dispatch from Lee.' I gave it to bim. Said he: 'General, this is enough for you.' He jumped off his, horse and remarked that there was firing from our side on a portion of the Federals. We sat awhile and talked in a pleasant way together, and all at once the very devil broke loose. The two sides were firing into each other fiercely. Sheridan jumped up and turned to me with fury in his eye, and said Le: 'General Gordon, what does this mean i' 'Now, said I, 'General Sherwhat does this mean? 'Now, said I, General Sheridan, it is a mistake of mine. I sent an infantry column
off here to the rear with instructions to fire if they saw a
Federal column coming, and I had quite forgotten it.'
Said he: 'Send one of your staff and stop it.' Said I:
'I have no staff officer.' He then turned to one of his
own staff and told him to take my order to stop that
firing. The young man stepped forward." Said I:
"General Gordon, are you aware that that young man
was a grand-nephow of Commodore Vanderbilt?"
"No," said Gordon.

THE BUSY SCULPTORS.

WORK NOW IN BAND.

VILLING IMPORTANT COMMISSIONS.

Launt Thompson has just finished a bast
Professor Bigelow, who recently retiredfrom the sh
of Surgery in the Medical School of Harvard College Amphitheatre of the new Medical College of Harvar Mr. Thompson has commission; for the bronze equa-trian statue of General A. E. Burustde to be placed in public square of Providence, R. I., and for the status Admiral Dupont to be erected in Dupont Square, Wa-ington, D. C. For the Burustde status the areast is

ington, D. C. For the Burnside statue the artist has been granted the unusual favor of a "detail" of a United States soldier and horse as models.

Augustus St. Gaudens is at work or important private orders for Cornelius Vanderblit and for the family of the late Dr. Holland. Louis St. Gaudens is also at work yn a private order—a large allegorical bas-relief for the ne a house of Henry Villard.

D. C. French is putting the Entaining touches on a group representing "Labor Supporting the Home and Promoting the Fine Arts." The commission came from the United States Government and the group will be placed on the Boston Post Office, as a companion to the piece now there representing "Science Courtolling the Forces of Electricity and Steam," also the work of Mr. French. The height of the group, which will be copied in marble, is 15 feet.

John Rogers is at work in Stamford, Conn.

equestrian statue of General John F. Reynolds, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. It is subscribed for by the Reynolds Memorial Association of Philadelphia, and will probably be placed in Broad-st. In front of the Public Buildings in that city. General Reynolds is represented as inciting his troops to action. To statue will be tratte bronze and completed by next fall. The pedestal, of ga saire, is ter feet high and the state itself is one and a half times the size of life.

Olin L. Warner is or offeting a statue of the coor our Buckingham of Councer. out He has also been out on the statue of Wilsiam Loyd Garrison, the hard for which comes from a scriety in Breton. Mr. Warner har recently completed a bust of Mr. John L. Dan de Wilsiam Loyd Garrison, the hard for which comes from a scriety in Breton. Mr. Warner hard recently completed a bust of Mr. John L. Dan de Wilsiam Loyd Garrison, the hard for which comes from a scriety in Breton.

for the Sub-Treasury here. It will be cust in bronze : ready for erection by November 25. Mr. Ward's sta of Lafayette, has been shipped to Burling-ton, Vermont, and there set up in the Uni-versity grounds. Lafayette assisted at the laying of the corner-stone of the University of Vermont, on his visit to this country in 1824. To communicate this fact, John Howard, of Burlington, has had the statue made, at a cost of \$15,000, has presented it to his native town. For his guidance Mr. Ward took the full-length postratt in his guidance Mr. Ward took the full-length portrett in oil of Lafayette, painted by Ary Scheffer about 1824. He was also fortunate enough to find at Mount Vernon a bust of the Marquis, by Davide d'Angé, which had been presented to Congress by Angé in 1824. In the Ward statue Lafayette is standing, the body resiling on the left leg. The right arm is raised from the body, and the right hand grasps a cane, whose point, turned in ward, rests on the ground. The left arm is bent, and the hand rests on the hip. The body is well to the front, the head being turned slightly to the right so as to make the lines of direction harmonious. The head is bared, and the of direction harmonious. The head is bared, and the costume is that of the period in France. The statue is eight feet high. The penestal, of granite, designed by Richard M. Hunt, is also eight feet in height. On the front of the die is the single word "Lafayette." On the reverse side are the words, "A gift from John Howard

The modelling for the brouze pieces of the Soldiers and

Sallors' Monument, to be erected in Buffalo, has just been completed by Casper Buberl. These pieces comprise a trophy, shields, a huge "drum" crowded with figures in pas-relief, and four statues representing respec bas-relief, and four statues representing respectively a sailor, an infantryman, an artilleryman, and a cavalryman, and infantryman, an artilleryman, and a cavalryman, arther est of the monument will be of granite, including a figure to be placed at the top of the column and enablemate of the City of Buffalo, which has also been deeligned by Mr. Buoeri. The principal group represents President Lingsin and his first Cabluet standing on the step of the Excentive Mansion. Mr. Lincoln stands robed in a manric that, thrown off the breast and having wise flowing sleerer, reactes to the knees. At the waist the robe is alignify gistreed by the pressure against it there of the left hand, which holds an agriculated copy of the fangus call for 75,000 troops. Fight arm has been raised a little from the side of the several of the left hand, which holds an agriculation of the call to arms in the prompt toward Lincoln. In his left hand he holds a document of the while with the right hand he holds a document of the while with the right hand he holds a document of the window of the call to arms in the prompt response of figures are seen in low relief the Cubinet—Chane, Bates, Caleb Smith, Bhair, Welles and Cameron. On each side of this group are characteristic tableaus showing recruits responding to the President's call. The statues representing the different branches of paraservice are each eight feet high, and stand on pedestais citif feet five inches high. These figures stand out from the moment proper, one on each of the four site, the plinths being two feet six inches square. The statues representing the offerent branches of paraservice are cach eight feet high, and stand on pedestais citif feet five inches high. These figures stand out from the moment proper, one on each of the four site, the plinths being two feet six inches square. The statues representing the monument ropole, one on each of the four site, the plinths being two feet six inches square. The statues represent for the continuent of the monument of the four satior, an infantryman, an artilleryman, and a cavalry-

for the monumen Buffalo. It is exp for erection next

eventy feet long, to be duplicated in terra-cotta, ew Fension Office in Washington. The awar ade by General M. C. Meigs. The subject is a join of soldiers, of all the branches, on a march.

THE POSTMASTER'S "CRANK" FILE.

ODDITIES OF THE POST.

The anonymous communications and those asking foolish or impudent questions received by Post-master Pearson are fied together and form an interest-ing record of the peculiarities of correspondents. One of the most common forms of idiocy appearing in these communications is that which leads many persons to send requests that their letters be forwarded to their new addresses and to append no signatures by wi they can be identified. In this file also is to be for they can be identified. the w Il-known letter in which Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham offers the Postmaster \$10,000 a month for the privilege of having her name and that of her patent medicine of having her name and that of her patent medicine appended to the cancelling stamps used in the Post Office. Impecunious persons apply to the Postmaster with requests that he will assist them in their need, A "Distressed Southerner" sent a letter by a messenger asking for assistance on the ground that when he was a journalist in North Carolina he wrote kind articles about the New-York Post Office. The author of "A Voyage To and From the World Jupiter and a Travel Voyage To and From the World Jupiter and a Travel Through It" desired to have the Postmaster send him a list of wealthy persons to whom he could apply for subscriptions. A "Prophet and Philosopher" from Michigan and a "Forerumer of the Coming of Christ complained in a letter with a comma after each word about "the evil-initialed, men, at, the, head, of, the, of, catholick, power, at, the, Romen, empire." Lunaites, one of them apparently confined to a hospital, have written religious or philosophical nonsense filling aneet after sheet of fine writing. A modest correspondent wrots: "Please send me the price of game, if you will, and oblige." A more sensible note in a coarse hand on a very poor postal card was: "Please suggest to the Department that they do not have their postals made any longer of blottley days."

very poor postal card was: "Please suggest to the Department that they do not have their postals made any longer of blotting paper."

Aconymous complaints from or about clerks and carriers also occasionally find their place on the "crant" lie. A candidate for Fresident—from Ohio, of course—sout a leiter to the Post-vaster inclosing a nan-new of ballots with the correspondent, "n.ac printed of tissue "for President of the United States." The Postalastic was requested to distribute them. A city correspondent who did not sign his name or give any definite clew to the object of his inquiry wrote: "A packet of hewapapers did not seem to go down properly when deposited by me in the lamp-post pox. Please see that you get his always letters have been received from young imbeciles of both seres requesting that they be given the names of persons with when they can correspond. A correspondent who gave his address us that of a physician said: "Will you oblige me To hand this to stune young lady who wants Correspondence with a young man with highly Intellectual and moral accomplishments." A young lady who whats Correspondence with a young man with highly Intellectual and moral accomplishments, "A young lady who wasts Correspondence with a young man with highly Intellectual and moral accomplishments." A count if i could have a young intellement corspondence, a good looking young man." Poets with unreadable stanzas, "Canka" who want to convert the world, authors who want to sell their books and beggars with pittful stories fill out the records of the peculiar correspondents of the Postmaster.

ANCIENT DUTCH CLOCKS.

It would be naturally supposed that supply of "ancient Dutch clocks" must be exhausted time, but there is a strong suspicion that the ingenuity of unprincipled dealers will always been the supplied to the demand. A correspondent of The Philadely Press, who has been travelling leisurely through the recounties of Pennsylvania, explains how this is done, one of the small villages on his route be came across old cabinst-maker who was constantly sugaged in ming cases for Dutch clocks. He seemed to be hand of any intent to cheat, for he showed the correspondent has shop and explained has the present mate for cloof the old pattern kept bim busy. He said that he under made in Connecticut. He didn't know who slid the correspondent, "The dails," adds the correspondent, "panted in the old-fashloned manner, as the doctors pointed in the old-fashloned manner, as the doctors of the latting the story of the latting the story of the supplied in the old-fashloned manner, as the doctors of the latting that the supplied in the old-fashloned manner, as the doctors of the latting that is the story of the latting the latting the latting the latting that the correspondent, as particularly the latting that the latting that the latting the latting the latting that the latting the latting that latting the latting the latting that latting the l It would be naturally supposed that the